The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SELECT MISCELLANY.

"CALL A MAN."

Any one who is disposed to try a hearty laugh, must make the necessary preparation before reading the following amusing sketch of a bashful young man:

John Jackson was a very industrious, hardworking young man, of twenty-three years. Being the eldest child, and the only son, he had always remained at home, assisting his father upon the farm. John was much respected by every one in the neighborhood in which he lived, and many a bright-eyed and loving damsel had secretly thought that she would like to change her name to Mrs. John Jackson. But John could not be fooled in this way for he was no "ladies' man." The fact was, that John was a very bashful young man. He would rather hoe potatoes or mow hay all day than undergo the ceremony of an introduction to a young lady. Not that John disliked the dear little, loving creatures—far from it. We believe that he, in common with all bashful, well-meaning men, entertained the very highest respect and admiration for them. And this, no doubt, was the principal cause of his bashfulness. He felt that they were the weaker vessels and superior beings, and that he was unworthy to associate with them upon terms of equality. But we cannot stop to moralize.

Nancy Clark was a gay and dashing girl, and was the daughter of a respectable farmer, whose lands joined the Jackson farm. Nancy was a pretty, saucy little buxom lass, and she liked John Jackson. When they were children they attended the same school, and as he was a few years her senior was usually her champion in the childish disputes that arose, and her companion in going and returning. At last John became so much of a young man as to be kept at home from school, as she had been in past years.—John in the meantime discovered, too, that he had been growing in stature, and it seemed as if he had been growing out of shape. His feet and legs appeared very awkward; his face pained him, and taking all in all, he was inclined to think he was not more than half put together.

Now the truth was, John Jackson was really a fine looking young man, and nothing but his admiration of Nancy could have suggested any such foolish thoughts about himself.

As the novelists say, it was on a lovely day in August. The heavens were clear, serene and beautiful—the trees were laden with golden and delicious fruit, and the beautiful birds twittered their warbling songs of love in the branches. The earth—(there, we have slid down to the earth once more; such lofty and elevated heights, they make our head dizzy.) We were about to say that "earth had yielded her bountiful harvest of a year's grass, and clover, and honey-suckles, which the noble yeomanry of Chesterville had garnered within their store-houses"—but upon second thought concluded to word it thus: "The farmers of Chesterville were done haying."

John Jackson's sister had a quilting that afternoon. His father had gone to "Keith's Mill" to get some wheat ground for the occasion, and John was left at home to repair some tools to be used on the next day to commence mowing the meadow grass. Suddenly it occurred to John that if he remained about the house in the afternoon, he was certain to be called in at tea time and required to do the honors of the table. This John could not be induced to accomplish under the state of his bashful mind. To avoid this, an idea flashed across his disturbed mind to leave the place; so he quietly shouldered his scythe and stole away to the meadow, half a mile distant, fully resolved that he would not leave there until it was so dark that he could not see to mow, and thus avoid seeing any of the girls.

The meadow was surrounded on all sides by a thick forest, which effectually shut out what little air there might be stirring. The sun poured out its rays as though the little meadow was the focus point where the heat was concentrated. John would mow and sweat—sweat and mow, until he was obliged to sit down and cool off.—Then it occurred to John that if he took off his pants, having on no drawers, it would be more pleasant and be much more comfortable to him. He thought there could be no impropriety in it, as he was entirely concealed from observation, and there was not the slightest reason to suppose that he could be seen by any person.

So John found himself stripped with no cover save his linen—commonly called a shirt—he resumed his mowing. He had not the slightest idea of his being disturbed in his secluded position, and he was just congratulating himself upon the good time he had haying, and the lucky escape he had made from meeting the girls, when he chanced to disturb a huge black snake, a genuine twister, with a white ring around his neck, who thinking that his rights and liberty were being encroached upon, placed himself in a defensive attitude.

John was no coward, but he was mortally afraid of a snake. "Self-preservation" was the first "passage" that flashed upon John's mind, and "legs take care of the body" was the next. Dropping his scythe and spinning round like a top, he was ready to strike a 2.40 gait, when at that moment his lordship, the snake, was near enough to make a strike and hooked his crooked teeth into John's shirt, just above the hem. With a tremendous spring, he started off with the speed of a locomotive. His first jump took his snakeship straight and clear from the ground, and as John stole a hasty glance over his shoulders, he was horrified to find the snake securely fastened to the tail of his shirt; while the speed with which he rushed forward kept the snake straight in the air at an angle of ninety degrees with his body.

Here was a quandary. John at once thought that if he stopped, the snake would coil himself about his legs and body and squeeze him to death; if he continued the race he would soon fall from sheer exhaustion. On he flew, scarce daring to think how his dreadful race would end.—Instinctively he had taken the true course for home, when a feeling of relief and security came over him. Suddenly flashed across his mind the true state of affairs—his father gone—the big quilting—and worst of all, meeting the *girls* in his shirt tail! This new horror sent the blood backcurdling about his neck, and he came to a dead halt. In a moment he felt the body of the cold, glassy, clammy snake in contact with his bare legs, his tail creeping around them in a sort of an oozing way, as though his snakeship only meditated a little fun, by way of tickling John upon the knees.

This was too much for John to endure. With a yell, such as a man never utters save when in mortal terror, poor John again set forward at a break-neck pace, and once more had the pleasure of seeing the snake resume his horizontal position, somewhat after the fashion of a comet.

On he flew! John now forgot the quilting, forgot the girls, forgot everything but the snake.

His active exercise (he paid particular attention to his running,) together with the excessive heat, had brought on bleeding at the nose, and as he ran, ears erect and head thrown back, his chin, throat and shirt-bosom were stained with the flowing stream of blood.

As he approached the house his first wild shriek had startled the quilters, and out they rushed to ascertain the cause, wondering if it was not some mad Indian prowling about. By this time John had got within a few rods of the barn, still running at the top of his speed, his head turned so that he could keep one eye on the snake, and with the other observe what course he must run. The barn for a time was a shield to conceal him from the girls. He knew that they were in the yard, having caught a glimpse of them as they rushed out of the house. A few more bounds and he would be in their midst in his awful predicament. For a moment modesty overcame fear, and he once more halted. But the snake, evidently being too well pleased with his new and rapid transportation, manifested his gratitude by again attempting to enfold the naked legs of our bold hero within his icy embrace.

With an explosive *"ouch!"* he was urged forward by "circumstances over which he had no control," poor John bounded onward. The next moment he was in full view of the girls, and as he turned the corner of the barn, the snake came around with a whiz something after the fashion of a coach whip.

Having reached the barn-yard, to his dismay he found the bars up; but time was too precious to be wasted in letting down bars. Gathering all his strength by the time he reached the bars, he bounded over them high into the air—the snake ditto—and as he alighted on the other side, his snakeship's tail cracked across the upper bar, snapping like an India firecracker.

Well, this just made John 'get up and git,' and he set forward, now utterly regardless of the presence of the girls, for the extra crack of the snake's tail as he leaped over the bars, seemed to have banished all the bashfulness and modesty which surrounded him, but he still had the pleasure of finding the ugly varmint hanging in a straight line, drawing steadily at the hem of his shirt-tail.

The house now became the centre of attraction, and around it he revolved with the speed of thought. Every time in each revolution as he turned the corner, his snakeship came around with a whiz which was quite refreshing and amusing to the girls.

While describing the third circle, as he came near the group of wonder-struck girls, without removing his gaze from the snake, he managed to cry out—

"CALL A MAN!"

The next moment he whisked out of sight, and, as quick as thought, re-appeared on the other side of the house crying out—

"CALL A MAN!"

And away he whirled again, turning the corner so rapidly that the whiz of the snake sounded half-way between a whistle and the repeated pronunciation of a double-e.

Before either of the girls had stirred from their tracks, he had performed another revolution and bawled out—

"CALL A MAN!"

Away he flew, but his strength was rapidly failing. Nancy Clark was the first to recover her presence of mind, and seizing a hoop-pole, she took her station near the corner of the house, and as John re-appeared, she brought it down upon the snake with such a force that it broke his back and his hold upon John's shirt-tail at the same time.

John rushed into the house and to his room, and at tea-time appeared in his best Sunday suit, but little the worse for the race, and to all appearance cured of bashfulness. That night he walked home with Nancy Clark. The New Year they were married, and now, when John feels inclined to laugh at his wife's hoop, or any other peculiarity, she has only to say "Call a man," when he instantly sobers down.

Ten to fifteen pounds of clover seed is the usual quantity sown per acre, but a little too much is far better than not quite enough.

The 'Giantess' Geyser.

On searching for new wonders leading across the Fire Hole River, we ascended a gentle, incrusted slope, and came suddenly upon a large oval aperture with scalloped edges, the diameters of which were eighteen and twenty-five feet, the sides corrugated and covered with a gray-ish-white silicious deposit, which was distinctly visible at the depth of one hundred feet below the surface. No water could be discovered, but we could distinctly hear it gurgling and boiling at a great distance below. Suddenly it began to rise, boiling and spluttering, and sending out huge masses of steam, causing a general stampede of our company, driving us some distance from our point of observation. It rose within about forty feet of the surface, it became stationary, and we returned to look down upon it. It was foaming and surging at a terrible rate, occasionally emitting small jets of hot water nearly to the mouth of the orifice. All at once it seemed seized with a fearful spasm, and rose with incredable rapidity, hardly affording us time to flee to a safe distance, when it burst from the orifice with terrific momentum, rising in a column the full size of this immense aperture to the height of sixty feet; and through and out of the apex of this vast aqueous mass, five or six lesser jets or round columns of water, varying in size from six to fifteen inches in diameter, were projected to the marvellous heighth of two hundred and fifty feet. These lesser jets, so much higher than the main column, and shooting through it, doubtlessly proceed from auxiliary pipes leading into the principal orifice near the bottom, where the explosive force is greater. If the theory that water by constant boiling becomes explosive when freed from air be true, this theory rationally accounts for all irregularities in the eruption of the geysers.

This grand eruption continued for twenty minutes, and was the most magnificent sight we ever witnessed. We were standing on the side of the geyser nearest the sun, the gleams of which filled the sparkling column of water and spray with myriads of rainbows, whose arches were constantly changing,—dipping and fluttering hither and thither, and disappearing only to be succeeded by others, again and again, amid the aqueous column, while the minute globules into which the spent jets were diffused when falling sparkled like a shower of diamonds, and around every shadow which the denser clouds of vapor, interrupting the sun's rays, cast upon the column, could be seen a luminous circle radient with all the colors of the prism, and resembling the halo of glory represented in paintings encircling the head of Divinity. All that we had previously witnessed seemed tame in comparison with the perfect grandeur and beauty of this display. Two of these wonderful eruptions occurred during the twenty-two hours we remained in the valley. This geyser we named "The Giantess."—*From "Wonders of the Yellowstone;" Scribner for June.*

Hints for Persons using Sewing Machines.

It is a fact known to all who use sowing machines that the prevailing difficulty is the breaking of the thread. Naturally all other little disarrangements that occur, can usually be overcome by any person of ordinary ingenuity; even though they have had but a few weeks or perhaps, days experience in the use of a sowing machine.

This breaking, which is mostly with the upper thread, may occur from an imperfect adjustment of the tension. With new machines this is invariably the case; but with those that have been in use several months, the breaking (when the tension is right) is produced by the threads wearing into the guides, so that when a swelled place in the thread reaches the narrow groove which is worn to the exact width of the regular size of the thread, not being allowed to pass through, the thread breaks.

Of course this break may take place anywhere from the point of the needle back to the grooved guide which caught it. As it is usually at or near the end of the needle, the real cause is very generally overlooked. Many have been so troubled with this continual breaking that it has been necessary for them to lay aside their machines, when if this cause had been known to them, by simply smoothing the guide holes with a small round file, their trouble would have ended.

No doubt sowing machine manufacturers are on the lookout for the first yankee invention of a guide which will not be worn by the passage of a thread through it. If this can be accomplished, a monopoly of it would probably be of but little less value than that of a needle with an eye in the point.—*Exchange,*

The law to prohibit the pernicious habit of carrying concealed deadly weapons has been so materially amended by the Legislature of Kentucky as to make it almost impossible now to evade its provisions. Weapons are now deemed to be carried concealed if worn in a belt or scabbard, even if the belt be worn under the clothing. It is made the duty of every ministerial officer, without warrant, to arrest every person known to be a violater of the law, and take him forthwith before a magistrate, to be bound over to the Circuit Court. For the first offence he may be fined not less than $20 nor more than $100, and imprisoned from thirty to sixty days, or both fined and imprisoned. For the second offence, the fine is not less than $100, nor more than $400, and imprisonment not less than sixty days nor more than two months.

There is no satisfaction in raising poor crops or poor animals.

An Appeal to the People of the State by the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., 15th May, 1871.

Whereas, repeated complaints have been made to me, and are now being made almost daily, by private citizens, by Judges, by Solicitors, and by other officers whose province it is to see the civil law faithfully executed, that armed bands of disguised men have been, and still are prowling about in some of the counties of our State, and in the night time, committing outrages of the most atrocious character upon weak and defenceless citizens, white and colored, old and young, male and female; and whereas, the civil authorities have thus far been unable to detect and bring to justice the cowardly perpetrators of these fiendish and inhuman outrages—Judges acknowledging themselves powerless to suppress the evil on account of "the secrecy, disguises and perjury" with which the guilty parties cover up their iniquities—victims knowing their oppressors, fearing to complain lest they be again visited, and more cruelly scourged, or even put to death; and, whereas, this horrid state of affairs must have an end; peace and harmony must be restored in North Carolina; crimes must be repressed; life, liberty and property must be protected; the humble, the poor and the helpless, as well as the rich and powerful, must be made to feel secure in every section of our State. The good of North Carolina must be vindicated, and *law and order must* prevail in all her borders. Now, therefore, in view of the premises, I, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of the State, do make this, my solemn appeal to all the people, more especially to those who have heretofore held places of honor and trust, to assist the constituted authorities of the State in maintaining the supremacy of the law; and I invoke the ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, to give their powerful aid from their respective pulpits and places of worship, to put down crime and build up a feeling of fraternal love and forbearance in our suffering State.

And now, in due time, I warn *all secret, unlawful societies and combinations* to dissolve their organizations, to cease from their cruel and illegal outrages, and to devote themselves to the peaceful and useful avocations of life; and I notify all offenders that if this appeal is not heeded, and if they persist in setting all law and decency at defiance, and will have no mercy upon their helpless victims, that the day will not be far distant when they themselves will entreat for mercy in vain.

TOD R. CALDWELL.
Governor.

All newspapers in the State, friendly to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion in their columns.

T. R. C.

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in the pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and limbs, a pretty good head piece, is *rich*. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and land.

It is better than a landed estate to have had the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as well as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies, or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

The man is rich who has a *good disposition*—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life, is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow—a timid, care-burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

Microscopic Wonders.

Lewenback tells us of an insect seen with the microscope, of which twenty-seven million would only equal a mite.—Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mould is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the sweat forces itself like water through a sieve.—The mites make five hundred steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like cows on a meadow.

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 pounds. The quantity of pure water in blood is very great; amounts to almost seven-eighths. Keil estimates the surface of the lungs at 150 square feet, and the blood is one-fifth the weight of the body. A man is taller in the morning that at night to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages. There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a plowshare. The human brain is the twenty-eighth part of the body, but in the horse the brain is not more than the four-hundredth.—*Not. Med. Jour.*

Advices from Memphis, Tenn., dated 13th inst., say that heavy rains continue to flood the country, and the caterpillars are increasing to an alarming extent.

AGRICULTURAL.

Influence of Trees on Climate.

The subject of the influence of "foresting," or the planting of trees, upon the climate of a country, and of "deforesting," or destroying the forest growth, continues to excite much interest throughout the world, and it is now well established that the climate of many localities has been materially altered by one or the other of these processes. Systematic efforts have been made, in different parts of the world, for introducing a growth of trees where these had either disappeared or had never been known, from which important results have followed in many instances. We have before referred to the effect upon the climate of India of planting extensive forests of different species; and we are informed that, as the consequence of a similar experiment, Egypt, which formerly had only about six rainy days every year, since being replanted on a large scale, has already attained to twenty-four. Among the enlightened measures of the administration of the French government, one which is especially noteworthy, is that of planting immense tracts of land in Algiers, especially with Australian trees—namely, the *Acacia mollissima* and *Acacia lophantha*. Plantations of these trees, started a few years ago, have attained a height of from nine to twelve feet, and in their rapid growth and great extent have already changed the climate very much—twice as much rain and dew falling in the neighborhood as before. Under the same auspices, sixteen square miles of the swampy, unhealthy country along the coast of the Bay of Biscay, in the department of the Landes, was planted with millions of trees—especially the cork oak and swamp pine—with surprisingly beneficial results; the trees having drained the land so as to destroy the swamp fevers, and to change it into a healthy country with pine forests. Biscay law requires that for every tree cut down two shall be planted, and it is said to be executed with rigorous severity.—Editor's Scientific Record, in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

KEEPING BUTTER.—At a recent meeting of the Dairymen's Association in Illinois, President King remarked that he had been a dealer in butter for thirty years, and considered that May, June and July produced the best, if properly made and put down. Butter containing whey or milk will not keep. It should be made dry, come hard, and be properly cured. Most people salt too high. It should be salted to the palate and then it will keep. All in excess of this is injurious. The milk, cream and surrounding in the butter room should all be pure, as foul odors are certain to impart a disagreeable flavor. Mr. King stated that he knew a man to plant honeysuckles and roses around the place where his butter was made, for the purpose of giving it a pleasant flavor. This was a pleasant conceit, whatever the influence on the dairy may have been.

SHYING HORSES.—When the driver sees his horse directing his ear to any point whatever, or indicating the slightest disposition to become afraid, let him, instead of pulling the rein to bring the horse towards the object causing its nervousness, pull it on the other side. This will instantly divert the attention of the horse from the object which is exciting his suspicion, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the horse will pay no more attention to the object, from which he will run away if forcibly driven to it by pulling on the wrong rein. The practice most persons have of forcing a horse up to the object, frightening it only, is dangerous and useless.

The farmer who owns his land, is free from debt, and has tolerable improvements, cannot comprehend the full meaning of the term "hard times." Hence, farming is the best and surest vocation for the mass of the people; as a geueral result, it does not lead to wealth and luxury, but it may insure competence and even abundance.

Mulching newly planted trees will be found particularly beneficial in guarding against the effects of drought. Cover the ground from the tree beyond the end of the roots with a layer of coarse manure or litter, six or eight inches deep.

We talk too much about "large *vs.* small potatoes for seed," "planting in hills or drills," and "depth of covering," and far too little about enriching and preparing the ground, and keeping the crop free from weeds.

Corn meal and corn in the ear are fed a great deal by dairymen in the spring, and it is one of the best grain feeds that can be given to make flesh and fat, but one of the poorest as a direct milk producer.

Five or six plantings of sweet corn should be made during the season from ten to twelve days apart, and this will afford a supply continuously up to frost in October.

The utmost exertion of every farmer should be given to obtain all the manure he possibly can, and in the best possible condition to nourish the crops he proposes to feed with it.

It is said that fresh water daily, with a lump of brimstone kept in it, will be found a certain preventive of gaps in young chickens.

There are no questions that so deeply interest farmers as those which relate to the best mode of obtaining and the most proper manner of applying manure.

The food of the sheep modifies the character of the wool, and we cannot have good wool from poor feed.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the people of North Carolina:

The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party feel authorized and called upon to address the people at this time, upon matters of grave public concern, and they venture to trust that what they say will receive the candid consideration of every citizen.

The Legislature at its last session, made provisions by which to enable the people of the State on the first Thursday in August next, by popular vote, to call a Convention, and elect delegates to the same, for the purpose of amending the State Constitution. The propriety and wisdom of this action cannot be seriously questioned when we consider the cause that gave rise to it.

The defects in the present Constitution, are so many and so manifest, that almost every person of ordinary intelligence, without reference to party affiliations, concedes that it needs to be materially altered and amended.

The organic law of the State should be so plain, precise, harmonious and logical in its form and terms as that the plainest mind may understand it, and as to leave as little as possible to inference and legislative and judicial construction. It is intended and ought to be the bulwark of the peoples' rights and liberties. To the extent, that any of its provisions are left to inference or constructions, to that extent are the rights of the people and often their most valuable rights, left to the whim and caprice of their Executive, Judicial and Legislative officers—moved sometime by the voice and influence of party zeal and strife, and others, by corrupt considerations, and yet others by ignorance and stupidity.

Our present constitution is flagrantly liable to such objections; it is loose, illogical, contradictory and absurd in many of its most material provisions, so much so, that a wise and learned lawyer has said of it, upon his sworn opinion, that it "is a medley of confusions and contradictions." The compass of this address will not allow us to cite but one or two illustrations of the truth of what we say.

The Constitution requires in one section that the Legislature shall provide by adequate taxation for the payment of the interest on the public debt and the debt itself. In another section it provides that the capitation tax shall not exceed two dollars on the head for State and county purposes, and that the tax on *three hundred* dollars worth of property shall not exceed the tax on the head. If these provisions are to be taken according to their terms and any resonable construction, an impossibility is required, because at such rates of taxation, the whole property of the State, together with the capitation tax, is not enough to raise revenue sufficient to pay the interest of the public debt recognized by the very Convention that framed the Constitution, to say nothing of the ordinary expenses of government.

Because of this absurdity, our Supreme Court have held that the last provision above mentioned did not apply to the debt of the State, as it existed at the adoption of the Constitution. The Court was obliged to make some decision; they made this, and thus virtually *made* one of the most important provisions of the Constitution void, which turns the Legislature loose on the people.

Another section provides that "the Superior Courts of the State shall be *at all times open* for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury." Another section provides for twelve Superior Court Judges, each of them for a circuit embracing about eight counties, so that it is physically impossible to keep the courts open, unless the Judge shall have *deputies*, and unheard of things in all systems of jurisdicture, and no provision is made for such deputies.

This absurdity had to be met; and the Supreme Court was driven to a construction, which virtually strikes out a material provision of the Constitution and one that lies at the root of our present judicial system. While the Superior Courts are required by the Constitution to be open at *all times* for *all business*, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury, an act of the Legislature providing that certain business, which is really the larger and more important part of the business of the Superior Courts, shall be transacted only at the semi-annual terms, is held by our Supreme Court to be valid and to harmonize with the Constitution.

These are but examples of the contradictions and absurdities that abound in the Constitution. So great are the difficulties that arise in the practical working of the judicial system inaugurated under the Constitution that it is not surprising that there is to be found in the recent decision of the Supreme Court, a distinct recognition of the necessity of "*judicial* legislation"—a doctrine hitherto unheard of in the jurisprudence of the State, and one that seems to us at variance with the theory of republican government in which the functions of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative departments are supposed to be distinct and separate.

It is hot three years since the new constitution went into operation, yet many suits have already been brought and prosecuted through the several courts, with much expense, to ascertain the rights of the citizens under its conflicting provisions; and we have seen the Supreme Court in several instances, compelled, virtually to make sections of the Constitution, in order to reconcile irreconcilable provisions. Whatever may be the character and learning of the judiciary, it is dangerous in the extreme that the most valuable rights of the citizens should depend upon an organic law, so uncertain and conflicting in its terms as that five men must have the power by *construction* so to change and amend it. This objection alone is sufficient to warrant the prompt action of the people. The reports of the Supreme Courts are accessible to all, and fully sustain what we have said on this subject.

The Constitution has completely overturned and abolished our old system of jurisprudence, and introduced a new one, in no sense adapted to the wants, habits, tastes, convenience or economy of our people, and it may be said of it most truly, that it is loose, uncertain and illogical, giving rise to interminable litigation and endless *judicial legislation*. Fully one-third of the cases that go before the Supreme Court go there upon questions of practice and construction, growing out of the "Code," and which bring justice and satisfaction to nobody. This is not only our experience, but it is the experience of New York and other States where it prevails.

It may be further said of it, that it is corrupting in its tendencies to the Bench, the Bar and the officers of Court. Under it, much of the business is done privately at chambers and in the clerk's office in the absence of opposing parties and counsel—the amplest opportunity is afforded for corrupting the Judges, the officers of Court and counsel; and our short experience harmonizes with that in other States under "the Code," and proves the truth and force of this objection.

The township system in each county is exceedingly cumbersome and expensive, and quite as complicated, and gives rise to great confusion and expensive litigation. A great number of officers are necessary, and these must be paid reasonable compensation, else the county machinery must cease to work and thus give rise to interminable and intolerable confusion. This system does not suit the necessities and wants of our people—it is not needed by them, however well it may be adapted to a densely populated and wealthy country like New England.

The provisions of the Constitution in reference to raising revenue and taxation are in the most conflicting and confused condition. Already they have given rise to the most serious and expensive litigation, and will continue to do so if not amended and reformed. Even the decisions made by the Court on these subjects are often unsatisfactory—the judges differing widely in their opinions from each other.

There are other serious objections that we need not now point out, but which are worthy the most serious consideration of every citizen of the State, the remedy for all which is in and through a Convention of true-hearted native North Carolinians. Our Constitution would not be what it is now if our people had framed it. It is the handiwork, in a great measure, of ignorant unprincipled adventurers, who had not the inclination to consult the wants, tastes, and necessities of the people, nor the capacity to put together disjointed parts, and fragments taken from other State Constitutions. It is the shame of every North Carolinian, white or black, that adventurers and strangers, feeling no interest in us, have made our Constitution, and such an absurdity as it is! However we may differ upon questions of politics, let the good and true of all parties and colors stand together as North Carolinians to make a Constitution by and through a Convention of true hearted North Carolinians, and such a one as will be worthy the descendants of a noble ancestry.

The method adopted for calling the Convention is eminently proper—indeed, we undertake to say that it is the only one that fully harmonizes with the great democratic principles underlying American government—the right of the *people to rule*, and especially to make, amend and control their organic law. The method adopted is founded upon the great principle of popular government common to all the States of the Union, and is in perfect harmony with every provision, as well as the spirit of our present State Constitution. There is no provision in the Constitution which in terms or by any reasonable implication in the slightest degree, abridges or impairs the right of the PEOPLE of the State to alter or amend it, or call a Convention for that purpose. There is no word of limitation on their power in any of these respects, and although it was not necessary that they should do so, they have been careful to provide in terms their purpose not to part with such powers; for it is provided in our Bill of Rights in these words:

"SEC. 2. *That all political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government, of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.*"

SEC. 3. *That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law consistently with the constitution of the United States.*"

SEC. 37. *This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people; and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people.*"

The only limitation in the Constitution in reference to calling a Convention is imposed on the *Legislature—that body* shall not call a Convention unless by the concurrence of *two-thirds* of the votes of all its members—but that body may in the ordinary way of legislation, provide means by and through which the *people* may, at any time, call a Convention; the Legislature has such power by the whole tenor and spirit of the Constitution as well as by the express terms quoted above. The *people* may do what the Legislature cannot—the *people limited* the powers of the *Legislature* about calling a Convention—they did not undertake to limit themselves, and it may well be questioned whether, if they wished, they could do so, in such way as to bind the present generation, much less any succeeding one. But in addition to the plain meaning of the Constitution and the grand principle of American government, underlying it, to which we have adverted, the people of North Carolina have, time after time, sanctioned such a method of calling a Convention—they have by their practice not only recognized the doctrine above mentioned, but have acted upon it and created precedents that have been acted upon in most, if not all, the States of the Union.

It is sometimes said that in 1861 the Legislature passed a similar Convention act by a *two-thirds* vote of the whole Legislature—but that was then done out of abundant caution and not for the purpose of amending the Constitution, and was the only instance of such action, and such a vote was then unnecessary.

The plan adopted is so manifestly in accordance with every principle of the Constitution and the doctrines of popular government, that we can scarcely credit the sincerity of those who suggest the contrary.

The act providing for calling a Convention, wisely provides that it, if called, shall not have power to interfere with the Homestead provision of the present Constitution, nor with political and civil rights of the colored people, nor with the provision for a mechanic's and laborer's *lien*.

This expression in favor of the colored people, ought to satisfy them that there is no purpose to disturb their rights, but it may be as well for them to understand, if they do not, that their political and civil rights are established by the Constitution of the United States, and the proposed Convention would have no power to disturb them.

There can be no reasonable objection to a laborer's lien—he is entitled to it upon every principle of good government as well as the spirit of the scriptural maxim, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

The propriety and necessity of a *Homestead* for every family in the land, is rapidly becoming the settled policy of the American people as well as the people of this State. It is wise, just and humane, and rests not only on these grounds, but on the further ground of sound *public policy*. The State and society have a direct interest in the proper rearing and culture of every child within its borders; it is matter of high moment that every child shall have a *home*, to the end, he may not become a wanderer, a beggar and often a vagabond and criminal. Every family should have a *home*—it gives dignity and fixedness to citizenship and stimulates parents and children to honest and honorable efforts to educate, elevate and fit themselves for society. This humane policy has the sanction of the great mass of the people and it is fixed not only in the Constitution, but by a solemn decision of our Supreme Court, which is binding as a high judicial precedent on all future courts and judges.

It is worth while here to bring to the attention of the people the fact that wicked and designing factionists in this State and political demagogues out of it, for the purpose of securing and promoting their personal and political ascendency have been and are now working to produce the impression, here and elsewhere, and especially among the people of the Northern States, that the great mass of our white people are hostile to the negro race and the Federal government, and desire to overthrow the latter—they persistently make such false and scandalous representations and undertake, we regret to say with some success, to sustain their allegations by falsely attributing to political motives every crime and outrage perpetrated in secret and by persons in disguise.—Such offences they greatly magnify in number and character, while they make no diligent or reasonable efforts to bring the offenders to justice, although they and their friends for the most part, control the whole machinery of government whereby to bring offenders to merited punishment. Indeed, there is much reason to believe that in many instances, they have directly or indirectly, procured the perpetration of such outrages in order to stir up civil strife to serve political purposes. In repeated instances it has been made to appear by positive proof, that their political associates, black and white, have perpetrated such offences. And facts and circumstances within our knowledge leave no doubt on our minds, that these desperate political adventurers have, by preconcert, arranged to bring upon the people the calamity of Federal military rule and a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, on purpose to produce terror among the people, and thus deter them from suppressing through the ballot box in August next, the radical misrule, extravagance, oppression and intolerable taxation which have blighted the remaining prospects of their future prosperity. The initiatory steps have been taken. They need a pretext for such military interference, and hope to create a sufficient one by stimulating crime and outrage, and then publishing throughout the country, the most alarming, extravagant and exciting accounts of the same, and asserting the pretended inability of the courts to bring offenders to justice. This work has been begun already, and every radical official, both State and Federal, who will consent to lend himself to so base a purpose, will contribute his effort in that respect. Already we find officers in the Internal Revenue service as well as State officers, making reports of the most extravagant character, of crimes and outrages and their inability to execute their offices without the aid of military force. The manifest purpose of all this is to prepare the pretext for inaugurating a reign of military rule and terror and by such means thwart and stifle the popular will. They must have a pretext—they can in no other way create one.—The imputations made by the Radical leaders above referred to, against the white people,—that they are hostile to the colored race and the Federal Government, and that they, or considerable numbers of them, endorse or connive at crime and outrage, we know to be shamefully and wickedly false and groundless—nevertheless they are made and for the sinister purposes already indicated.

We sincerely trust the people of all classes and parties everywhere will disappoint their hopes—that peace and good order will prevail in every section of the State. Crime of all kinds is wrong—to be deprecated and denounced, and its authors punished according to the laws of the land, but crime perpetrated under circumstances of terror and by persons in disguise is doubly to be condemned, and it is the imperative duty of every good man to be specially active in bringing such offenders to justice and punishment—and particularly at this time, let every one feel called upon to be careful to see that such offenders are brought before the Courts, to the end that they may be punished, and further, that the country may see who they are. If the Courts and their officers will not do their duty vigilantly, let every citizen trouble himself to expose every such refusal or neglect of duty. We are confident that the Courts and prosecuting officers have not made any active or reasonable effort to ascertain secret offenders. Let them double their diligence, and where they are incompetent, let special ones be employed.—Notwithstanding the clamor raised just before the last election, and the pretended military effort to bring alleged offenders to justice, not one, so far as we have learned, has been brought before the Courts.—The Governor took and has taken no steps to order Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and the pretended zeal of executive and judicial officers in behalf of law and order and the weak and helpless, passed off with the excitement of the election.

We trust the people will carefully abstain from all violence and make extraordinary effort to preserve perfect peace, order and harmony, while they make a mighty effort to remove the curse and blast that now darken their hopes and destroy their substance.

THOMAS BRAGG, Chairman.
A. S. MERRIMON,
M. A. BLEDSOE,
J. Q. DECARTERET,
J. H. MOORE,
C. M. BUSBEE,
J. J. LITCHFORT,
R. H. BATTLE.

The sad intelligence comes from Bombay that there is an extensive famine in Persia from lack of rain, and that thousands of inhabitants are dying. With the exception of a small province on the Caspian Sea, the country generally experiances no rain falls for ten months in the year. The land in some localities is irrigated by means of small streams and canals, and when supplied with sufficient moisture is very fertile, producing wheat as fine as any in the world. The cost of irrigation, however, is so great, that agriculture cannot be pursued with profit. In some instances, as high as $9,000 has been paid as annual rental for a canal to water a fruit garden.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Constitutionality of the Convention Act.

OPINION OF HON. B. F. MOORE.

Rob't. P. Waring, Esq:

I have received yours requesting my opinion upon the question, whether the people can have the rightful power to assemble in convention and alter their constitution, unless such convention shall be called (according to the provisions in article XII of the State constitution) by the general assembly, and then "by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house?"

My opionion upon the same point has been requested by many others of my fellow-citizens.

Under such circumstances, and in view of a matter so deeply involving the great political rights of the people, I feel that it would be a default of duty should I withhold any information I may possess upon a subject so interesting to the public.

The conclusions which I have formed upon this subject result from an undeviating "recurrence" to the fundamental "principles" of our government, which place all power in the people of the State, subject only to those restraints put upon that power by the constitution and laws of the United States.

Under the present form of our State government I hold, with the "Declaration of Rights," "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people;" that "all government, of right, originates from the people, and is founded upon their will only," that "the people of the State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government;" and that "every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the constitution of the United States."

Acknowledging the existence of these fundamental principles, in the fullest latitude consistent with their reasonable construction, I shall proceed to apply them in solving the question under consideration.

All laws made for the government of the people of the State, are properly divided into two great classes: 1. Those which are made by the people in their primary capacity, while acting for themselves through unrestrained agents, and representing the people as fully as the people could represent themselves were they personally present and acting. Such of this class of laws as are not subjected to repeal or modification by the general assembly constitute what is termed the *constitution*, or fixed laws, that is, laws fixed until they are annulled or modified by a power as supreme as the power which made them, namely the people themselves, acting in their primary capacity. 2. Those laws which are made by the people, through their repsecentatives acting for them under, and in subordination to, the constitution or fixed laws; these constitute what are usually termed *laws*. They are repealable by the same authority which made them; and it is out of the power of that authority to remove such laws beyond the reach of that authority, because the same power which makes a law can unmake it.

The constitution or fixed law, is a letter both of authority and command from the people to their agents—the members of the general assembly. By this letter they are empowered and instructed in their action. This letter is everspeaking and addressing itself to the agents appointed by and under its provisions; and, under the theory of our State government, is at all times proclaiming the will of the people, —not the people only who made it years or ages bygone, but the existing present people. It is this fundamental principle which inspires the fixed law with life—*present* life. If I am asked what reason I have for this assertion, I answer in the language of section 3, of the Declaration of Rights, "that the people of the State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government." And I say, that though this constitution was made by a generation of people who existed when it was made, and that generation has passed away and another succeeded, still the constitution has been neither abolished nor altered; therefore, the presumption exists, conclusively, that it is as much the will of the present generation of the people as it was of that generation of people who made it. Every rational mind assents to the correctness of this conclusion. But how can this be true, if a majority of the present people cannot assemble and alter a constitution which a majority of the people of a past generation assembled and made? Is not the establishment of a constitution a political power, and is not all such power vested as fully in the present generation as it was in the past? Is not the will of the people as sacred *now* as it was a *year ago*?

To this it is answered, that this proposition is theoretically true, and cannot be questioned in the abstract, but that those people, who, in a generation bygone, asserted these golden truths as the rights of man and gifts of God, in order to protect the fixed law, which they then made, and these very rights and gifts, from the rash hands of all future generations of the people, inserted in that very fixed law a provision, whereby were cut off and prohibited all means for ascertaining whether "the people of the State would exercise their sole, exclusive and inherent right of altering their constitution," and thus enjoy the benefit of these sacred rights.—They made it (says this answer,) a part of the fixed law, that "*no convention of the people shall be called by the general assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the general assembly.*" Therefore, (concludes this answer,) it is clear that the *voice of the people* is forever hushed, and they are forbidden to exercise their inherent right, unless eighty members of one house, consisting of 120 persons, and thirty-four members of the other house consisting of 50 persons, shall allow them—the people—the privilege of altering the law fixed by a bygone age of men.

It is equally manifest, and is an undeniable sequence of this doctrine, that if a convention should ever become as much pleased with its fixed laws, as was Lycurgus with the institutions framed by him for Sparta, such convention would absolutely prohibit all changes in their self-esteemed work.* Perhaps, to diminish the *force* of the absurd conflict with the proclaimed rights of the people, which such a provision would present, the might provide that no convention should be called unless *nine tenths* of all the members of each house should concur. Or, if the question were left to a vote of the people, they might provide, that there should be no election of delegates, unless *nine tenths* of the registered voters should assent thereto. Each of such provisions is defended by those, who maintain, that no convention can be called otherwise than by the mode specified in article 13 of the constitution. All such provisions are alike in principle, though different in words; and are equallat at varience with the great political truth that the *people possess the inherent right to alter the constitution.*

I can see no end to the intolerable grievances, which may continually spring up in new States with small populations, forming their first constitutions with such restraints imposed on the will of a majority of the people; and equally grievous even to condensely populated States, must be such restraints in the progress of the age.

With all proper respect for the opinions of those who may differ from mine, I am constrained to say, that the absurdities involved in such a construction with the guarantees of a government according to the popular will, so often repeated in the constitution, forbid me to entertain a doubt, that the privilege of the people to exercise their inherent right of self-government remains unaffected by the first section of article 13 of the State constitution. I do not intend to assert that this section of that article is inoperative. I shall turn to its consideration presently. But I freely declare it as my opinion, deliberately and much considered, that even if that article had been so worded as to remove all cavil as to its meaning, by declaring in express words, that "*the people should not assemble in Convention otherwise than as provided in this section,*" the provision would have been destitute of all obligation. For I maintain, as a cardinal principle in the broad self government by universal suffrage, where each provision in the fixed law owes its original existence to a majority, that every such provision must depend for the continuation of its existence, upon the same will which created it, namely the will of the present people, that that will cannot be crushed or impaired in its strength by the past creating will; that the work of the first will is as much subject to change by the second will, as it was to be moulded by the first will; and that every device, by the creating will, to dethrone the future will of the people, or smother its existence, or command it into silence, is a fraud on the inherent rights of the people to have their will, and to live under a government of their will. To hold otherwise, is to maintain that the people may be defrauded of the right of self-government, under the protence of protecting constitutions from changes by the popular will!!!

It has been suggested that the convention of 1868 has conferred on the Legislature no express power to provide ways and means for ascertaining the will of the people to have a convention. If that be so, still, if the people have an *inherent* right to a privilege, *guaranteed by the constitution*, there must be some mode of imparting practical life to that privilege and securing its fruits. In every code of laws, where a right is proclaimed and no special remedy is provided, one is allowed by implication, and that one is selected which is most adaptable to secure the privilege. Every person concedes that the general assembly is the fittest, and indeed, the only fit instrument for that purpose. In all cases of similar defects (if defects they may be called in the constitutions of the States,) the duty of making provision to ascertain the popular will has been assumed by that branch of natural power, without question, in this State, of its authority in such cases, until recently. Certainly, if in the absence of express provision, there be any authority for such purpose, none can be so appropriate as the legislative agents of the people themselves. This power of the legislature, to provide the means whereby their will may be known, has been recognized in this State as well by the legislature of 1834, as by the convention which assembled in 1835 and formed what is now article 13 of the present constitution. I need no higher authority for the existence of such power, as it stood undisputed and unquestioned by such jurists as Judges Daniel, Toomer and Secawell, than the openly declared opinion, in their presence, of William Gaston. In the case of *Luther vs. Borden* 7 How. 1, the power is conceded to the legislature by the bar and the court. But it is my opinion that the existence of such legislative power, in this State, may well be asserted under section 3 of the Declaration of Rights, a part of the constitution itself. This section, after declaring that the people of the State have an inherent right to alter the constitution and form of government, expressly provides that "such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the constitution of the United States."

"In *pursuance of law*." What law? Why, such law as might be provided for that purpose by the legislative authority. If the framers had intended to limit the power of altering it to the specific mode prescribed in article 13 of the instrument, the form of expression in section 3 of the Declaration of Rights would manifestly have been "in pursuance of the constitution of the State, and consistently with the constitution of the United States." The use of the term *law* ignores the idea that the mode of alteration was intended to be confined to the mode specified by the *constitution*. Loose, as in many respects is the language of that instrument, it can hardly be supposed, that while its framers were so careful in guarding against a collision with the constitution of the United

*Lycurgus, ruler of Sparta, charmed with the beauty and greatness of his political establishment, became desireous to make it immortal and deliver it down to the latest times. For this purpose he assembled the people and took an oath of all the officers and citizens, that they would not alter, but would abide by the existing establishment till he should return from Delphi, whither he was then going, with the secret purpose of never returning. He never returned but the citizens disregarded the unjust imposition. No sane man ever questioned their *right* to do so.

States, they were so grossly remiss in overlooking a collision with the constitution of the State,—(even deserting its universal appellation of constitution and calling it law,)—if they intended to set up that instrument as the only guide in any proposed change of its provisions.

Doubtless the framers of this section (3) (which was unknown to the constitution before 1868.) had in mind the celebrated unlawful attempt made in 1841-'42 by Dorr, and others, citizens of Rhode Island, to change the form of government in that State, without any law passed for that purpose. They undertook to do this, through the instrumentality of mere gatherings of the people, whether qualified voters or not, assembled at their call, and voted without any *law* passed for that purpose. This mode was declared illegal and revolutionary, and was decided to be an usurpation of power by the courts both of the State and the United States. After this revolutionary plan for altering the constitution was defeated, the legislature of Rhode Island in obedience to the voice of a decided popular will, passed a *law* providing a mode for the people to call a convention. And "in pursuance of law," they did call a convention, which reformed their constitution to suit the popular will. The Rhode Island case illustrates fully the nature of the right of the people to change their constitution "in pursuance of law and consistently with the constitution of the United States."

In my judgment I might here rest the argument in support of the power of the legislature to provide the means, whereby the people may express their will in regard to the proposed changes of the constitution; but the question has been asked, of what use, then, is section 1 of article 13? The same question was presented in the convention of 1835, and was answered by Mr. Gaston in substance, That the authority conferred in that section was not intended to limit the power of the *people* to call a convention, by their votes in pursuance of law passed for that purpose, but to allow the legislature, too, to call a convention, whenever two-thirds of all the members of each house should concur so to do. It was then deemed true, and we may assume it to be true at all times, that whenever eighty members of a house of one hundred and twenty, and thirty-four members of a house of fifty all elected upon the basis of numbers and fresh from the people, shall concur in voting for a convention of the people, the vote will be in full accordance with the popular will. With the overwhelming proof of this will with such majorities of the representatives of the people would exhibit, it would be, manifestly, a superfluous and needless work to ask of the people *whether they wanted a convention.* Common sense teaches us that it should be called at once by the people's representatives.

The manifest difference between the two modes is, that in the former case the people determine for themselves, as they have a right to do, *even in doubtful cases*, their will whether they desire a convention. In the latter case that will is presumed to have been fully determined by the election of members; and the legislature proclaims it and proceeds at once to provide the means of giving it effect.

In this light, section 1 of article 13 was viewed by the convention of 1835. If, as argued by some, this section was intended to deprive 80,000 voters of the privilege of changing their constitution because over 40,000 of their political equals would not consent, then the government is an oligarchy, both in form and practice, and the fervid Declaration of Rights, "that all men are created equal;" that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people;" that "all government is founded upon their will only;" that "they have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the government;" "of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government;" that "all elections ought to be free;" that "no property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office;" all—all of them are but beautiful flowers, strewn by the hand of the artful demagogue, over the tomb of popular rights.

Although it be true, in contemplation of the constitution, that the members of each house are presumed to represent the views of their constituents, it would be unwise to conclude, therefore, that when ever a bare majority of the representatives may desire a convention, the people desire one also, and to call it without consulting them; because experience has often taught us that a majority of party *representatives* may be elected by a minority of the whole number of *voters*. Hence it would be unwise to allow a mere majority of the members of a legislature—or even concurrent mere majorities of both houses—to call a convention; but, certainly, the spirit of the present constitution forbids all idea that any grievance can result from the people's being allowed to vote whether they desire a convention. For if the representatives should, at any time, be remiss in preparing the means for exercising this right, the people are invited to "assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives and apply to the legislature for a redress of grievances;" and we are, moreover, assured that to aid the people in this, "elections should be often held." Conventions authorized by law, and instructed by the law, under which they assemble to make specific changes in the constitution, have a notable and recognized precedent in this State. It is wrong to suppose that any true lover of liberty, will depart from such instructions and seek to make any fixed law without the full popular sanction. Mr. Gaston, in the convention of 1835, expresses my views, in the following language:

According to the theory of our government all political power was derived from the people, and when they chose to make a grant of power, that they might make a plenary or restricted grant, might give it all or in part. The Legislature by the act proposed to the people a convention, with powers, restrictions and limitations set forth in the act. It was as it came from the legislature, no more than a proposition or recomendation. It must originate somewhere, and with nobody could it have originated with so much propriety as in that which represented the people for legislative purposes. The proposition having been sanctioned, it became an act of the people; but it has been sanctioned precisely as it was proposed. Such a convention as is proposed in the act of assembly, and no other, has been called; and therefore that act, so sanctioned, must be regarded as our power of attorney. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein provided, we are not the convention called by the people, but a self-constituted body."

In conclusion, I desire to say, that I cordially endorse the provisions in our constitution, that the right to change the constitution "should be exercised in pursuance of law;" and as the legislative power is vested in the general assembly, that body alone has the unquestioned power to make a law, whereby the people may exercise their "inherent, sole, and exclusive right to alter and abolish their constitution."

I am, respectfully, yours,
B. F. MOORE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

In order to lay before our readers two important political documents, in one issue, we surrender nearly all our inside space to the address of the Democratic Conservative Central Executive Committee to the people of North Carolina, and to the opinion of Hon. B. F. Moore on the constitutionality of the act of the General Assembly, *giving the people an opportunity to say whether or not they desire a* Convention to alter or amend their State Constitution. We agree with the Raleigh *Sentinel*, "that there is no other man in the State of North Carolina, or within the limits of the United States, whose opinion is better entitled to respect, or will carry greater weight on this or any other question of law, than that of Hon. B. F. Moore."

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—The usual exercises at the close of the annual session of this well known Institution, on Thursday evening, were well attended, and reflected much credit upon the President, Professors, Teachers and Pupils, proving conclusively that the career of Salem Female Academy,—established 67 years ago, and having withstood all the vicissitudes of the times,—is still upward and onward, with the most flattering prospects for the future.

The following is the Recapitulation of the Catalogue:

From North Carolina, 62; Georgia 45; South Carolina, 21; Alabama, 17; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 20; Virginia 8; Mississippi, 9; Arkansas, 8; Florida, 2; Louisiana, 4; Indian Territory, 1; Salem, N. C., 45. Total 247.

The Musical Entertainment in the afternoon was excellent.

"LAILA: An Operetta, in three parts, by G. W. Stratton, with additions from "The Pic Nic," by J. R. Thomas, was very successfully performed at night.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last Mr. William Swaim, a steady and trustworthy young man, who had been in Mr. S. T. Mickey's employ for a number of years, unfortunately ventured into a somewhat dilapidated boat, on Mr. J. E. Mickey's mill pond, a few miles from town. When he reached deep water, he discovered the boat was rapidly sinking, became alarmed, lost presence of mind, leaped into the water, and was drowned in sight of his sister and his betrothed, who had declined to enter the boat, and thus saved themselves from a watery grave.

It was several hours before the body could be recovered. Mr. Swaim was aged about 23 years.

The case was so plain, that the Solicitor and Judge both decided there was no necessity for a coroner's inquest.

☞ GRAVES WAREHOUSE, Danville, Va., sold on the 17th inst., 77,407 pounds of Tobacco, for $10,801 48, making an average of $13 95 per hundred.

French News.

All is over. Seventy thousand Versaillists entered Paris on the 22nd. Insurgent have fired several of palaces, and fumes and smoke of petroleum pervade the city.

The Raleigh *Telegram* says: On Friday the 12th inst., Mr. Kenneth Thigpen, a prominent citizen of Edgecombe county, and for several years a representative in the Legislature, died suddenly at his home near Tarboro'. Dr. F. G. Pitt, a leading man of Edgecomb, died at his residence near Sparta, on the evening of the same day. Edgecombe has lost three prominent citizens within as many weeks.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company, recently held at Fayetteville, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, with a reserve of 4 per cent.

Hon. W. N. Edwards, of Warren county, is probably the oldest living ex-member of Congress in the United States. He is 84 years of age, So says the Warrenton Gazette.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R., at Columbia, S. C., Col. Wm. Johnson, of Charlotte, N. C., was re-elected President and Gen. Alexander was elected Superintendent.

The earnings of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, for the fiscal year closing December 31, 1870, amount to $560,474.05, while the disbursements during the same period amounted to $289,542.70, leaving a net balance, after deducting interest paid on notes and coupons, of $129,109.77.

A. P. Kincaid, Esq., of Cherokee county was on yesterday appointed by his Excellency Gov. Caldwell, Agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds, vice Jacob Siler, deceased.—Telegram.

Gen. Scott's Lecture.

On the evening of the 18th inst., a select and intelligent audience assembled in Music Hall, Salem, to hear Gen. W. L. Scott deliver his Lecture, entitled "How can War be Averted; or, an International Congress and Judiciary."

The lecturer commenced by contrasting the present with the past, and calling attention to the fact that had the triumphs of science and of art which we see around us every day, been predicted a century ago, these predictions would have excited the ridicule of philosophers and schoolmen, and been dismissed with scorn. But the realities cannot be treated in such a way, and we should be guarded how we contemn the gropings after the yet unknown, for we cannot even comprehend that which is now wrapped in the wide womb of a still grander future.

The subject which the lecturer would present *on this occasion* was not a new one; profound study had been bestowed upon it by master minds, but without arriving at any definite plan of accomplishment. The effort, however, has stirred the great heart of the humane world; if continued, it will awaken thought, will heighten the beauty and the loveliness of peace in public estimation, and will shear martial glory of its false brilliance and its seductive enchantments.

How far is this beneficent achievement in the future? The past is clamorous with suffering and crimson with blood. Even now, the hearts of rulers and statesmen and people, are stirring, though per chance gently and silently, with the hope that wars shall be no more. The world is slowly ripening for the reign of peace, and the question is, how can it be effected?

The lecturer then referred to the condition of the world; when force was law, and families and communities banded together for the protection of their persons and property. And as the world grew older, and these communities enlarged, regulations were established to secure the rights of individuals and punish such as infringed those rights. Those regulations were in many instances, founded upon the Divine Law, and they have, through the centuries, been improved, and beautified and strengthened, until we have now embodied in our laws the genius and learning of the past, and society, in every civilized land, is ruled by natural reason.—This being so,—if every nation possesses its code to do exact and even justice between man and man, why cannot the climax be carried still higher—why not all the nations of the earth have a grand international Congress to legislate for them and a high Court of Judicature to interpret and enforce the laws?

It requires an energetic effort to rise to the grandeur and sublimity of such a conception. But let no one be deterred.—High achievements are the fruits of bold and hard and manly exertion. By as much as every work accomplished by man is the more difficult, by so much is it the more glorious.

At present, natural principles of justice are laid down in the books as rules of conduct for nations, but they are not bound to observe them. If governed by them, it is purely a voluntary submission. There is no compact to bind them; no power—such as *the union of all nations*—to awe them into submission to the law and its behests. Such an union by solemn compact would beget and establish in the political world such a transcendent moral power, that the most daring and desperate courage would not resist it. That is the great desideratum of the age.

The lecturer then alluded to the war of the Revolution, that of 1812 and 15, the war with Mexico, and the late civil conflict, all of which might have been averted had the questions which evoked the demon of discord been submitted to an international court for adjudication.—If this is true of our own government, might it not also be true of all other governments whose annals are filled with wars. War is not a dire yet inevitable necessity. The crimson rhetoric in which the history of each contest of arms is written shows conclusively it could have been settled without bloodshed upon better terms for both contestants.

But to advance to higher ground than that of policy. War is an evil, a curse, a blighting and damning sin, if the teachings of the holiest of books are to be believed. It is not then to be justified, excused, or applauded. It is caused by the unhallowed sanction of rulers. Cannot the criminal purposes of such men as will not restrain their inordinate desires, be checked, thwarted, utterly defeated? Certainly, and the remedy is an *independent, universal, international Judiciary, and the power of all the nations to back its decrees.*

The lecturer then closed with words of encouragement to the Missionary Society.

Gov. Caldwell publishes a card in the *Telegram*, in which he apologises to Hon. Josiah Turner, of the *Sentinel*, and the public generally for the very indecent letter recently published by him, in which he called Mr. Turner "a liar." In this connection it might be proper to state that there had been rumors rife in Raleigh and Wilmington, for several days past, that Mr. Turner had already taken steps to demand "personal action in the usual manner with gentlemen."—*Wil. Journal.*

STATE ITEMS.

On Sunday, the 14th inst., two negro boys, one aged about thirteen and the other about eight, were left alone on the premises of Mr. Z. Fulmore, in Robeson county. The neighbors were soon startled by the report of a gun, and upon repairing to the spot, found the younger boy completely riddled with shot, and the elder standing over him with a gun in his hand. The victim soon died, and the young assassin when asked about his crime replied that he only wanted to shoot him a little, that he pulled the trigger easily, and did not mean to kill him.

A white man named Simon Jackson has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, at Richmond Superior Court, for manslaughter, in killing a child by exposure and ill-treatment. Jackson is an old offender, and was pardoned out of the Penitentiary some months ago, he having been sentenced to six years imprisonment for bigamy. Six years for marrying too much; only one year for taking human life by a slow and diabolical process.

Mr. Nevil Gaddy, was drowned in attempting to cross Richardson's creek, in Union county, on the 13th inst. The canoe in which he was seated was carried over a mill dam. A number of friends stood on the shore, and witnessed his struggles to save himself, but were powerless to render him any help.

At a meeting of the Female Sufferage Convention recently held in New York, Mrs. Victor M. Barringer of North Carolina, was appointed one of the National Committee.

Gen. Matt. W. Ransom will deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of Davidson College, at its Commencement during the last week in June.

A malignant type of measles is prevailing in the State Penitentiary.

The tax-assessors throughout the State will commence their work about the 1st of June.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a row in the African Church at Memphis, on the night of the 10th inst., during which a sinner named Moody seized the collection box containing some twelve dollars, and ran off with it. He was immediately pursued by Able Glass and Edward Diggs, two of the deacons; the latter caught the fugitive and held him, while Glass drew a pistol and shot him dead. The two deacons are now in jail.

By a tornado which passed over Chicago on the 17th inst., a number of buildings, including the Catholic Church, were demolished. A woman was killed and many persons hurt. Two dead boys were found on a railroad track. It is thought they sought refuge under some freight cars, which the wind subsequently put in motion, killing them.

In New York city, on the 16th inst., an Englishman, named William Rudd, killed his wife by pitching her out of a third story window. His excuse was that she had taken to drinking.

The Adams Express Office at Columbus, Ohio, was entered on the 17th inst., two persons sleeping in the office were drugged, and $50,000 in money taken. No clue to the robbers.

Crop reports from Georgia and Alabama are bad. Farmers were late in planting, and excessive rains with cool weather have done much injury.

A woman advertises in the Nashville papers for her children, saying that she has had twenty-seven, and knows the whereabouts of only three.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has voted in favor of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of that State.

Ku-Klux Order from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—An order has been issued from the War Dapartment, containing the President's Ku-Klux Proclamation, which concludes: "The President directs that whenever occasion shall arise, the regular forces of the United States, stationed in the vicinity of any locality where offences described by the Act approved April 20th, 1871, may be committed, shall, in strict accordance with the provisions of said Act, be employed by their commanding officer in assisting the authorized civil authorities of the United States in making arrests of persons accused under the said Act in preventing the rescue of persons arretted for such cause; in breaking up and dispersing bands of disguised marauders or armed organizations against the peace and quiet of the lawful pursuits of the citizens in any State. Whenever the troops are employed in the manner indicated in this order, the commanding officer will, at the earliest opportunity, make a full report of the operations to the proper superior authority.

Managerie animals, it would appear, have a high market value. A good pair of lions are worth $5,000, and will command that price at almost any time. The demand for rare animals is a constant one, the various zoological institutions on the Continent, and the exhibitions always wanting new specimens. Elephants always find a ready market. About ten come to England on an average a year, and about two to this country. A good tusker at £1,000 will find a dozen purchasers in London, and $8,000 is not a high figure in the United States. Even a dead elephant will find a buyer at from $100 to $250. Giraffes are exceedingly rare in the United States. They are dainty feeders, and much given to consuming cabbage. $8,000 is not thought too much for a pair of them. The rhinoceros and hippopotamus market is always an active one. $1,700 is the latest quotations for a rhinoceros. Humanitarians will be glad to hear that the animals generally thrive better in a traveling menagerie than in a stationary one. The exercise and open air obtained in the waggons make them quite healthy and active.

[redacted]

DIED.

At his residence in this county, on Tuesday, Mr. ALLISON G. THOMAS, aged about 40 years.

Terrible Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Buenos Ayres.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres state that the yellow fever, that dreadful scourge, is raging fearfully all over the city. It had been confined to a few blocks in the south end of the city all summer, but during Carnival it spread rapidly in every direction, and now is striking indiscriminately the high as well as the low, the aged as well as the youngest children. Whole families have died in one single night, and horrors are constantly related of the misery and affliction connected with the details of this scourge that is sweeping away the inhabitants from whole blocks of houses and streets. The greatest panic prevailed immediately after the revelries of the Carnival, and it is estimated that between eighty and one hundred thousand families left the city for the country in a few days. As a natural result, houses could not be had in the neighboring villages for love nor money. It was striking to see venerable heads of families, with their better halves and offsprings, flying to the over-crowded railway trains, and going in flocks from place to place, seeking any corner, however uncomfortable, where to lay their weary heads.

The mortality has been increasing from day to day, reaching the published figure, March 29, of 467, without counting the number of deaths that occurred in two lazorettos that have been established in the outskirts of the city. All government officials have reduced their hours from eleven to two, and have given free railway tickets to all their employees, so that they may reside out of town. I know, says a correspondent, of one single office where out of thirty-two employees, twenty-two are under leave of absence through sickness or other reasonable excuses. A resolution was proposed at a meeting of all the merchants at the Exchange to suspend all business transactions during this epidemic, and to suspend for sixty days all due payment. This resolution was not legally adopted, but is being practically carried out. The authorities and the whole population are behaving in this sad emergency most nobly; scores of sanitary and relief commissions have been appointed, composed of the most eminent men, and overcrowded mass meetings held in the open plazas, in the real genuine Yankee style, also set to work numerous popular commissions. Subscriptions most generally pour in from all quarters, and lists are rapidly and lavishly filled up to afford means to those commissions to carry out their work of mercy. Quite a number of the eminent men of the city—among them the President of the General Committee himself, Don J. Roque Perez—have fallen victims to unselfish and generous devotedness. The yellow fever was brought here from Paraguay, which country seems to be in a miserable state, and it is the first time that Buenos Ayres has suffered from it, this city having been always reputed as remarkably healthy and for its fine climate and peculiarly pure air. All this is a sad check and drawback on the general progress of the country, which was entering now on a period of great prosperity.

Cotton Statistics.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The cotton movement exhibits no new feature. Receipts fall off slightly, while exports continue largely in excess of last year. Receipts at all ports, 45,067 against 46,849 bales last week; 51,432 the previous week; 56,685 three weeks since. Receipts since September, 3,715,454 against 2,719,923 bales for corresponding time last year. Exports from all ports, 77,384 against 45,787 bales for corresponding week last year. Exports for expired portion of year, 2,840,625 against 1,884,938 bales last year. Stock at all ports, 335,702 against 317,549 bales last year. Stock in interior towns, 38,911 against 59,326 bales last year. Stock at Liverpool, 937,000 against 590,000 bales last year. American afloat, 206,000 against 122,000 bales last year. Indian afloat, 315,388 against 197,000 bales last year.

If Dr. Livingston returns from this, his third tour of exploration by way of the North, as was his purpose, he will have traversed both the length and breadth of Africa, and the world may expect an account of his discoveries, adventures, etc., more intensely interesting and exciting than any that have ever been printed. From the communications we had from him in 1868, it is evident that the chain of lakes he has discovered are the source of the Nile. If this be true, it is a remarkable confirmation of Ptolemy's theory, given nearly seventeen centuries ago, respecting the rise of the Nile. The Doctor says the country in the vicinity of these lakes is not a desert as is popularly supposed, but abounds in vegetation, and in the language of the natives, is a land of "rivers upon rivers, and plains of fertility." In his travels, Dr. Livingston met with a new race of men called "Rua," who dwell in caves, and possess a singular physical organization.

The week which began on the 14th of May is known in the church calenders as "Rogation Week." The first four days constitute a period set apart for appeals to the Deity for protection to crops, and for plentiful harvests. This custom has long prevailed. The Pagans many centuries ago were accustomed every spring to give festivals in honor of Ceres, the Goddess of Agriculture. The Christian churches for more than thirteen centuries have been accustomed to pray at this season to the "Lord of the Harvest" that the "ground might yield her strength" to the tiller.

Yellow fever is making terrible ravages in Buenos Ayres. Inhabitants of that city to the number of over 100,000, have fled, leaving only 80,000. The deaths numbered, at latest advices, 700 daily. There are many Americans in the afflicted city who remain and nobly stand by one another. One hundred of the native doctors have fled, but all the foreign physicians remain. No business is transacted, and the people are paralyzed with terror.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* gives currency to a rumor that Governor Holden has been tendered the appointment of Minister to Chili, by the President.

New Goods Every Week.

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS always on hand
At J. L. FULKERSON'S.

Goods of all Kinds

CONSTANTLY ON HAND or will be ordered at short notice by
R. A. WOMMACK *Agent.*

Additional Attractions
EVERY WEEK!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES in everything to be found at PATTERSON & CO'S.

Threshing Machines,
MOWING and REAPING MACHINES.

I have secured the Agency for the sale of the best and most improved Threshing Machines not heretofore brought into this part of the country, called

"THE SWEEPSTAKES,"

The Farmer's long and well-tried Friend.

It is a thresher and cleaner combined, now extensively used throughout the Western States, furnished *geared or belted*,—is mounted on wheels,—needs no loading and unloading,—claims to clean thoroughly, loses no grain, and injures none.

I can also furnish the POWERS mounted on wheels, thus saving all heavy lifting. Intended for 4 or 6 horses, Lever Power.

Persons wishing a new Machine should by all means examine into the merits of the SWEEPSTAKES.

ALSO

The Improved Buck-Eye Mower
AND
BUCK-EYE MOWER and REAPER
With Dropper or Self-Rake Attachment.

This Machine has been much improved and the price reduced. It now has a *Self-Rake* attachment, with side delivery. The Buck-Eye was tried last Fall at a number of State Fairs in the West with from 14 to 20 other Machines, and took the highest premiums. Will cut over one acre of grain or grass per hour.

Over **100,000** *of the Buck-Eye now in use in the United States.*

I can sell them now at less price than heretofore, and for less than others are now offered at.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., May 12, 1871.-19-tf.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
AND
MEDICINES,
AT
Shaffner's Drug Store,
Main Street, Salem, N. C.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, TEAS, SEEDS, GLASSES, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES,
and everything else usually kept in a
First Class Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS
will be supplied with reliable Medicines, promptly and at reasonable figures.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent for the sale in this market, of the justly celebrated
Liberty White Lead,
the best and most economical in use.
Call, examine goods, and ascertain prices.

J. F. SHAFFNER.

May 5, 1871.-18-tf.

The United States Specie
Stationery Package,
CONTAINING

5 sheets Note Paper,	5 Envelopes,
1 Lead Pencil,	1 Penholder,
1 Oroide Gold Pen,	1 new Dime Book.

Every package is guaranteed to contain either 5, 10, 25, or 50 cents in nickel or silver.
For sale at BLUM'S BOOK-STORE,
May 5, 1871. Salem, N. C.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

Notion Store!

J. BLICKENDERFER,
At the Old Drug Store on the South Side Public Square,
SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that he has opened at the above place a
Notion and Variety Store,
which he has stocked with a fine assortment of Goods of the latest and most approved styles, embracing
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, TRIMMINGS AND EDGINGS, RIBBONS, SOAPS, POCKET-BOOKS, SILK BUTTONS, PARASOLS, NECK-TIES, SEWING SILKS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, STATIONERY, SEGARS AND PIPES, JET JEWELRY, ZEPHYR AND GERMANTOWN WOOL, in fact, everything that can be found in a first class Notion establishment.

I am agent for the celebrated **Keystone Counterpanes**, Wool, Half Wool, and Cotton, of all colors, for Beds, Cribs and Cradles; those wishing to purchase are solicited to call and inspect my assortment just received from the Factory.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., May 19, 1871.-20-tf.

Meeting of the Forsyth County Sunday School Union.

There will be a meeting of the Forsyth County Sunday School Union, on Saturday May 27th, at the Church in Salem at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensueing year.

J. T. LINEBACK, Sec'y.

Salem, May 18th, 1871.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.
Salem, Nov. 15, 1870.

THE WORLD WOULD BE THE BETTER FOR IT.

If men care less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory,
If writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song or story;
If men instead of nursing pride
Would learn to hate and abhor it;
If more relied on Love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And made more in bonds and deeds fraternal,
If Love's work had more willing hands,
To link this world to the supernal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,
And on bruised hearts would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine" would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If bigotry would sheath the knife
Till God became more universal;
If custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it;
If talent shone from truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings—
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,
Would strike together and restore it;
If Right made Might in every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

Post Office Directory.

Office hours, Sunday, from 8½ to 9½ A. M and from 1 to 2, P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL,

Arrives daily by 8½, A. M. Closes daily a 1½, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1.30 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Close every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Close every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Close every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Close every Friday at 7½ A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

ADVANCE

MOWER AND REAPER.

THE Strongest, Lightest Draft, most Compact and Perfect Machine ever offered to the public.

This Machine has an *iron frame*, all in one piece, which cannot become rickety, like the *wood frame* Machines. The finger bar is not attached to the frame, but is hinged direct to the tongue. There is no side draft. The Gear, or Cogwheels are all in the centre of frame under the driver's seat, enclosed in an iron case, so as to exclude all grit and obviate the danger of the driver's lines becoming entangled in the wheels.

All that is asked of persons desiring a good MOWER and REAPER, is that they lay aside all prejudice, and carefully examine, and thoroughly test THE ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER, before purchasing elsewhere.

Mowers $115. Mower and Reaper combined $155. For Circulars and full particulars, call on or address C. A. HEGE, Agent,
Friedburg, Forsyth Co., N. C.

☞ Also Agent for the ITHACA WHEEL RAKE, Price $40. April 28, 1871-17-3m.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.— Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha*,—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.
48-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
Post Office Building.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

Patterson & Co's Column

SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

An increasing trade has induced us to purchase a LARGER STOCK OF GOODS than usual, and to add to it many new attractions.. We have adopted as our rule in business:

"QUICK SALES and SHORT PROFITS,"

Hoping, by a frequent turn of our money, to realize the same profit that slow merchants expect from selling one or two purchases a year. Trusting in this way to reward ourselves, we give the benefit of short profits to our customers.

We believe that our accumulated stock will prove ample for the wants of our trade. If mistaken, we shall order from the most reliable business houses in the northern cities, until the needs of all our customers are supplied.

The decline in many articles of merchandise warrants us in promising

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS:

Prints of every style and price, DeLaines, Challies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Piques, Alpacas, Gros Grain and Japanese Silks and other late styles of Dress Goods. Swiss Muslins, in large supply, Nainsook, Mull Muslin, Brilliants, &c. A very full assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, and Linen Goods.

For Gentlemen's Wear:—Elegant Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Duck, "Fries' Jeans," including a new and beautiful style of Tweeds now being manufactured. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, both in Wool and Linen.

NOTIONS.

A larger stock than ever. Our line of Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, and Fancy Goods of all kinds cannot be excelled.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our splendid line of Corsets, seamless Kid Gloves, &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

BOOTS & SHOES

In this department, we have devoted much time and labor to the selection of Ladies' Fine Shoes. We believe that we can sell a better shoe for less money than can be bought elsewhere. We have every variety of Lace, Button and Congress Gaiters, and an excellent assortment of Morocco and other Leather Shoes.

For Gentlemen we have a full assortment of Boots and Shoes including the celebrated "Burt Gaiter." Also Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes in good supply.

HATS.

A better assortment than we have ever kept. Fur, Wool, Silk und Straw suitable for old men, young men, plain men, fancy men, and all sorts of boys.

Drugs and Dyestuffs,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, QUEEN AND GLASSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Iron, Nails, &c., in full supply and at low figures.

HARDWARE.

If you wish Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mechanic's Tools, Farmer's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Mill Saws, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Cherry Seeders, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., call upon us, and we will supply you.

GROCERIES.

We make a specialty of these Goods.
In Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices and like articles, we fear no Competition

OUR HOUSE shall remain "HEADQUARTERS" in the Groceryline.

We call particular attention to above partial enumeration of our stock.

We are agents for the Louderback & Smith's "Rustic Window Shades." They are cheap, convenient and durable, and are better than either the oiled or paper shades. They have had a large sale wherever introduced.

We shall strive earnestly to give satisfaction in all branches of our business, and hope that no customer will have to leave our house to make purchases elsewhere.

Feeling grateful for our past trade and hopeful for its increase in the future, we wish for our Farmers,—"the bone and sinew" of the land,—the most abundant crops, and for all classes good health and increased prosperity.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-

WM. P. GRAVES, THOS. R. MCDEARMON, WM. T. LA[illegible]

Graves' Warehouse,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.,
FOR THE SALE OF
LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 skylights. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.
March 3, 1871 —9-1.

We do not RIDE AS FAST as our neighbor,

BUT WE COME WITH

NEW GOODS
EVERY WEEK

AT LOWER PRICES. **Calicoes at 6¼, 8 and 10 cents.** Fine and Neat **DRESS GOODS** cheaper than the cheapest.

J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BFST ASSORTMENT in this Market.
Sugar 10, Good Coffee 18, Good Molasses 40 cents.
March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales. w

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to [illegible]y in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 17, 1871-7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY
SHOW CASES
and one Iron Safe,

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.
Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.
Gives universal satisfaction.
For sale by
J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.
Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of
Dry-Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Yankee Notions,
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,
Leather, Wood Ware, &c.
In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by
J. L. FULKERSON.
Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.
Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE
MALTESE COLLARS,
CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH.
a beautiful article.
Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 3–5tf.

If you wish a superior article of
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE
Best Radiant Oil!
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 'OCLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

Health and Strength.

CROOK'S WINE & TAR

Throat and Lungs.

For ten years Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has been tested and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing wonderful cures. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value. It rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood. If you are afflicted in any way, we know the life-giving balm properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, are what you need.

It cures all Coughs and Colds, and its many wonderful cures of Asthma and Bronchitis, have caused many to call it a specific for these complaints. Throat ailments require but a few doses. All suffering from Consumption or any Disease of the Lungs should remember that Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has cured many cases pronounced incurable.

The Weak and Debilitated should remember it renovates and invigorates the system, and is health-giving and appetite-restoring.

It also cures Liver and Kidney Complaints, and by its healthy action on the Stomach, removes Dyspepsia. Try one bottle. Take only Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar. Sold by Druggists.

For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, and all Sores, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists.
Prepared only by
OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

May 12, 1871.–19-3m.

BOARDING HOUSE,

Main Street, nearly opposite Hege Bros. Store,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs those who are desirous of obtaining comfortable boarding that he is prepared to receive a limited number of ladies and gentlemen upon liberal terms.

Salem is one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant places in North Carolina, and is a favorite resort for those who desire to escape the summer heats of

[redacted]

$5 TO $10 PER DAY! MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS who engage in our business make from FIVE to TEN DOLLARS PER DAY in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co.,
April 14,-13-3m. Portland, Maine.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

SPLENDID STOCK.

THE Undersigned has just received the most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered by him to the people of this and the surrounding counties, comprising

DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

HARDWARE, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARM UTENSILS, &c., &c.,

fresh and new, and as cheap as the cheapest. *No one shall get ahead of me in*

LOW PRICES.

My friends will find my stock of Dry Goods and Notions, **STAPLE AND FANCY**, complete, and purchased after the late decline in prices at the North. I have a large supply of **Ladies' and Gentlemen's**

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and can furnish you with the latest make and style.

I am receiving large additions to my stock of

Hardware AND CUTLERY,

and can guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices.

HATS FOR EVERYBODY,
THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

HOSIERY.

The best quality Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hose of every size.

I would call especial attention to my carefully selected stock of

Groceries,

which I offer at the lowest possible price for Cash or Barter.

I earnestly invite the attention of our country and town people to my varied assortment, and promise to make it their interest to purchase of me.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods upon liberal terms.

Call and look over my stock, even if you do not wish to buy just now.

Mr. T. F. CRISP, well known to the people of this section, will be found at my establishment, and will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

R. A. WOMMACK,
Salem, N. C,. April 28, 1871.-17-tf. **Agent.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE

Cleans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloths and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., *instantly*, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 33 Barclay St., New York, 46 La Salle St., Chicago. 18-4w.

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "*Nothing better.*" CUTLER BROS. & Co., Boston. 18-4w.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 18-4w.

FOR $2 PER LINE,
We will insert an advertisement
ONE MONTH
In Thirty-three First-class
North Carolina Newspapers,
Including Five Dailies.
We would refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known.
LIST SENT FREE.
Address **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,**
Advertising Agents,
No. 41 Park Row New, York.
18-4w.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS (24 Papers for $1), **Roses, Evergreens, Shrubbery** (20 sorts for $5), **Bulbs, Vines,** &c. Send for catalogues to C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C. [18-4w.

Buy the **Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer,** Price $2.00 18-4w.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL with Stencil Tools Address A. E. GRAHAM, Springfield, Vt. [18-4t.

$325 A MONTH. Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me. [18-4t.

CUT THIS OUT!

And send Twenty-five Cents for a Ticket and draw a Watch, Sewing Machine, Piano, or some article of value. No blanks. Six for One Dollar. Address, PACKARD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. [18-4w.

THE GREAT SECRET
That every Lady should possess. Infallible. Price **50** cents. Address Box 81, Richmond, Va. [18-4w.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

Miscellaneous Books.

OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varied a good collection—which we offer at low prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates,
At the BOOK STORE.

New Family Grocery!
J. P. LANDQUIST,
SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. James Fisher, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens,
Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.

J. P. LANDQUIST.
March 3, 1871-9-3m.

NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

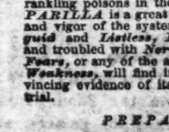
Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



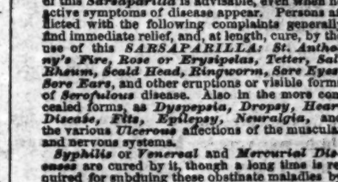
The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or use.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE TURBINE



WATER WHEEL.

Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

AT HALF PRICE.
Dollar Diaries at Fifty Cents
AT BLUM'S.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

HAND BOOK
FOR
COUNTY OFFICERS
CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCH FREE, and $20 *a day sure*, no humbug. Address, with stamp, LATTA & CO., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 19-4w

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 a Month) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS, or ST. LOUIS, MO. 19-4w.

8 O'CLOCK.

15-4w.

AGENTS, MALE & FEMALE. For fast selling *popular* subscription Books. Extra Inducements to all Agents. Information free, address American Book Co., 62 William Street, N. Y. 19-4w.

Thea-Nectar
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor.—Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,** 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. 19-4w.

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 per day**) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St Louis, Mo. 19-4w.

Scripture and Science have met together.
Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The Papers, Pulpits and People are all discussing the subject and book, every man, woman and child wants to read it. The long fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured, Science is true, the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied, and firm friends. God's work days, six actual days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of Science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. AGENTS WANTED. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately. Address for circular 15-4w ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 10, So. 6th Street Phila. Pa.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

A Pocket Prospectus of the best Illustrated Family Bible, published in both English and German, containing Bible History, Dictionary, Analysis, Harmony, and History of Religions. Sent free on application. W. FKYNT & CO., 26 South 7th St., Phila., Pa. 4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES

TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. 19-4w.

JURUBEBA.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER AND THEIR CONCOMITANTS

DR. WELLS having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant called

JURUBEBA,

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has made arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. WELL'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

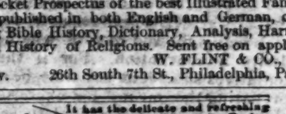
and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a BLOOD PURIFIER in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG,
Platt St. New York.
Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular. 19-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR
A.H.STEPHENS

Great History of the War. Complete in one volume. Send for circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo. [19-4t.

Free to Book Agents.

A pocket Prospectus of the best Illustrated Family Bible, published in both English and German, containing Bible History, Dictionary, Analysis, Harmony and History of Religions. Sent free on application.
19-4w. 26th South 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. W. FLINT & CO.,


It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to
COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.
the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

19-4w.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.
No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood, Little Pain.
For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. April 14, 1871. 13-3m.

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket, (Tilden nou) spilling) Instand.